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## PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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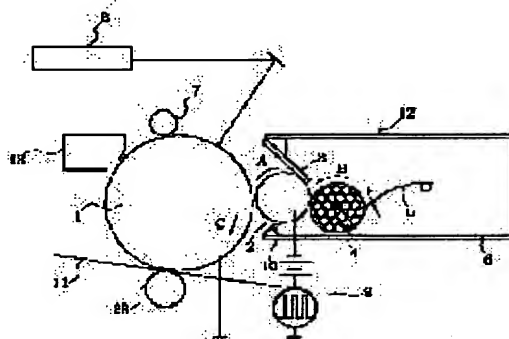
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## (54) DEVELOPING METHOD

## (57)Abstract:

**PURPOSE:** To attain a clear image without fogging while keeping sufficient image density by specifying relation among the circumferential speed of a developing sleeve, toner density and toner sticking quantity.

**CONSTITUTION:** When it is assumed that the circumferential speed of an electrostatic latent image carrier 1 is  $V_d(\text{cm/s})$ , the circumferential speed of the developing sleeve 2 is  $V_s(\text{cm/s})$ , the toner density is  $\rho(\text{g/cm}^3)$ , and the toner sticking quantity on the developing sleeve 2 is  $M(\text{g/cm}^2)$ , either of following conditions is satisfied:  $0.2 \times 10^{-3} \leq M/\rho < 0.4 \times 10^{-3}(\text{cm})$ , and  $(M/\rho) \cdot (V_s/V_d) \geq 0.5 \times 10^{-3}(\text{cm})$ . Or  $0.4 \times 10^{-3} < M/\rho < 0.6 \times 10^{-3}(\text{cm})$ , and  $(M/\rho) \cdot (V_s/V_d) \geq 0.7 \times 10^{-3}$ . Or  $0.6 \times 10^{-3} \leq M/\rho < 0.7 \times 10^{-3}(\text{cm})$ , and  $(M/\rho) \cdot (V_s/V_d) \geq 0.8 \times 10^{-3}(\text{cm})$ .



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## CLAIMS

## [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In a development method of having the following, going by said gap, making a toner in a toner thin layer formed in said developing roller move onto electrostatic latent-image support, and developing an electrostatic latent image When setting [ peripheral velocity of said electrostatic latent-image support / peripheral velocity of Vd (cm/s) and said developing roller ] toner coating weight on rho (g/cm<sup>3</sup>) and said developing roller to M (g/cm<sup>2</sup>) for density of Vs (cm/s) and a toner, A development method characterized by satisfying either formula of the following 1, and 2 and 3. A developing roller which kept a gap in electrostatic latent-image support, and has been arranged Toner thin layer means forming which forms a toner thin layer in the surface of this developing roller

1.  $0.2 \times 10^{-3} \leq M/\rho < 0.4 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

(M/rho) and (Vs/Vd)  $\geq 0.5 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

2.  $0.4 \times 10^{-3} \leq M/\rho < 0.6 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

(M/rho) and (Vs/Vd)  $\geq 0.7 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

3.  $0.6 \times 10^{-3} \leq M/\rho \leq 0.7 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

(M/rho) and (Vs/Vd)  $\geq 0.8 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

[Claim 2] Binding resin of said toner contains polyester resin generated from a monomer constituent which contains the following component (a), (b), (c), and (d) at least as a principal component. Hydroxyl values of this polyester resin are 10-20, and weight average molecular weight is 13000-20000. A development method according to claim 1 characterized by for number average molecular weight being 5000-8000, and ratios of weight-average-molecular-weight (Mw) / number average molecular weight (Mn) being 2-3.5.

A divalent aromatic series system acid component chosen from isophthalic acid, a terephthalic acid, and its derivative (a) 25-35-mol% of the total amount of monomers (b) A trivalent aromatic series system acid component chosen from trimellitic acid and its derivative 2 - four-mol% of the total amount of monomers (c) It is 45 - 60-mol% of the total amount of monomers about 12 - 18-mol% of the total amount of monomers, formation of (d) propoxy, or/and a etherification diphenol component that ethoxylated in a divalent acid component chosen from a dodecenyl succinic acid, an octyl succinic acid, and its anhydride at least.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

## [Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the development method of developing an electrostatic latent image using the developer which does not contain the carrier particle in 2 component developer, and the so-called 1 component developer.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] When using the 1 component developer (henceforth a toner) and developing an electrostatic latent image, a toner obtains the friction charge in which development of a latent image is possible by the developing roller or friction which it is with toner thickness specification-part material further...

[0003] As for the concentration of the record image which, on the other hand, imprints the toner image formed in the latent-image supporter to imprint material, and is obtained, 1.4 to 1.5 or more are desirable at optical density, and in order to obtain this image concentration, it must make [ many ] the amount of the toner which moves onto electrostatic latent-image support from a developing roller. Therefore, in order to obtain sufficient image concentration conventionally, in the case of a magnetic toner, it is the toner coating weight on a developing roller Abbreviation  $1.3 \times 10^{-3}$  g/cm<sup>2</sup> In the case of a nonmagnetic toner, it is abbreviation  $0.8 \times 10^{-3}$  g/cm<sup>2</sup> above. It has set up above.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, the toner near the center of a toner layer having un-arranged [ of polarity being opposite to normal polarity, or fully not being charged ], although the toner a developing roller and near the toner thickness specification-part material can be enough rubbed against these members and will fully be charged in normal, if a toner layer is set up thickly as mentioned above.

[0005] Namely, if the toner which has not been charged in normal receives the force of the electric field which arrived at the development field and were formed of development bias as mentioned above Since it flies towards the part in which the latent image on a photoconductor drum is not formed, and it becomes fogging and many toners whose amount of electrifications is not enough exist, the toner of sufficient amount for the latent-image formation section on a photoconductor drum does not reach, but there is un-arranging [ that development effectiveness will fall ].

[0006] This invention was made in view of the above-mentioned problem, and the place made into the purpose is to offer the developer which attains a clear image without fogging, maintaining sufficient image concentration.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] A development sleeve which this invention kept a gap in electrostatic latent-image support, and has been arranged that the above-mentioned purpose should be attained, Toner thin layer means forming which forms a toner thin layer in the surface of this development sleeve is provided. In a development method of going by said gap, making a toner in a toner thin layer formed in said development sleeve move onto electrostatic latent-image support, and developing an electrostatic latent image When setting [ peripheral velocity of said electrostatic latent-image support / peripheral velocity of Vd (cm/s) and said development sleeve ] toner coating weight on rho (g/cm<sup>3</sup>) and said development sleeve to M (g/cm<sup>2</sup>) for density of Vs (cm/s) and a toner, It is the development method of satisfying either formula of the following 1, and 2 and 3.

[0008]

$$1.0.2 \times 10^{-3} \leq M/\rho < 0.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (cm)}$$

$$(M/\rho) \text{ and } (V_s/V_d) \geq 0.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (cm)}$$

$$2.0.4 \times 10^{-3} \leq M/\rho < 0.6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (cm)}$$

$$(M/\rho) \text{ and } (V_s/V_d) \geq 0.7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (cm)}$$

$$3.0.6 \times 10^{-3} \leq M/\rho \leq 0.7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (cm)}$$

$$(M/\rho) \text{ and } (V_s/V_d) \geq 0.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (cm)}$$

[0009]

[Example] Drawing 1 is image formation equipment equipped with the developer 12 which used the nonmagnetic toner, and the surface of the electrophotography photoconductor drum 1 as electrostatic latent-image support which \*\* four times in the direction of arrow head C with the primary electrification vessel 7 as a printing process is uniformly charged in negative polarity. Subsequently, image exposure is performed by the aligner 8 which makes a laser beam the light source based on image information, and a latent image is formed on a photoconductor drum 1. Next, this latent image is formed into a visible image by reversal development with a nonmagnetic toner with a

development counter 12. The toner image on a photoconductor drum 1 is imprinted on the imprint material 11, and a transfer residual toner is cleaned with a cleaner 13. It is fixed to the imprint material 11 by which the toner image was imprinted by the non-illustrated fixing assembly, and it obtains a permanent image.

[0010] The spreading roller 4 rotates in the direction of arrow head B, and a development counter 12 applies the nonmagnetic toner as a 1 component developer stored in the toner bottle 6 on the development sleeve 2 so that it may have the spreading roller 4 for conveying a toner to the toner conveyance member 5 and about two conductive development sleeve as a developing roller which rotates in the direction of arrow head A and may have relative velocity to the development sleeve 2 in a toner bottle 6. It is more desirable for the spreading roller 4 to be sponge or to perform knurling tool processing or brush-like processing, in order to make this spreading perform good.

[0011] The applied toner is regulated by predetermined thickness with the elastic blade 3. The member of the shape of a sheet, such as polyurethane rubber, is stuck on the member which has elasticity, such as a member simple substance with which the elastic blade 3 has elasticity, such as polyurethane rubber, and phosphor bronze. And the pressure welding of the blade 3 is elastically carried out to the sleeve 2.

[0012] Even regulation of \*\* toner thickness is thinner than the least interval (50-500 micrometers) between a drum 1 and a sleeve 2 in the development section which develops a latent image with a blade 3. Therefore, the so-called non-contact development is performed. That is, a toner flies from a sleeve 2 and adheres to the latent image of a drum 1.

[0013] In order to improve development effectiveness, the oscillating bias voltage which superimposed alternating voltage on direct current voltage from the power supply 9 is impressed to a sleeve 2, and the oscillating electric field which the sense reverses by turns are formed in the development section of this.

[0014] A toner is charged in negative polarity mainly in friction with a sleeve 2, when rubbed by the sleeve 2 with a roller 4, and when passing the nip of a blade 3 and a sleeve 2.

[0015] The result of an experiment of this example in the development counter of the above-mentioned configuration is shown in a table 1. the ratio [ as opposed to / in a table 1, a horizontal train is the amount M of toner support on the developer support after the toner regulation with an elastic blade (g/cm<sup>2</sup>) and / the peripheral velocity of electrostatic latent-image support in a column ] of the peripheral velocity of a development sleeve — it is  $V_s/V_d$ , and in this experiment, the peripheral velocity of electrostatic latent-image support is fixed to 6.0 cm/sec., and it carries out adjustable [ only of the peripheral velocity of a development sleeve ]. When, as for the mark in a table, image quality with optical density [ in the paper ] practically sufficient [ 1.5 or more and fogging ] at 1% or less is acquired for "O", when, as for concentration, fogging is a little conspicuous at 1 - 2% sufficiently but, "x" of "\*\*" is [ concentration ] the case where fogging is considerably conspicuous at 2% or more, sufficiently but. Image concentration has thin concentration at 1.5 or less, or "U" is the case where image concentration becomes an ununiformity.

[0016] in addition, it was alike, it set, fogging was measured using the reflection density meter TC-6DS mold by Tokyo Denshoku Co., Ltd., and the value computed from the following formulas was used.

(Reflection factor of the imprint object before image formation) - (reflection factor of the imprint \*\*\*\*\* image section after image formation) (%)

[0017]

[A table 1]

表 1

$\begin{array}{c} M \\ (g/cm^3) \\ \hline V_s/V_d \end{array}$	$0.1 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.2 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.3 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.4 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.5 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.6 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.7 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.8 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.0 \times 10^{-3}$
0.8							ウ		
1.0						ウ	ウ	△	
1.2				ウ	ウ	ウ	○		
1.4				○	○	○			
1.6						○			
1.8		ウ	○	○		○	○	△	×
2.0									
2.2									
2.4									
2.6	ウ	○	○			○	△	×	
2.8									
3.0		○							

[0018] Since the density  $\rho$  of the nonmagnetic toner used for this example is 1.0 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, if the value of  $V_d$ ,  $V_s$ ,  $\rho$ , and  $M$  in a setup of "O" in a table is assigned to the following formulas, the relation of the following formulas will be materialized in all setup.

[0019]

$1.0 \times 10^{-3} \leq M/\rho < 0.4 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

$(M/\rho) \text{ and } (V_s/V_d) \geq 0.5 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

$2.0 \times 10^{-3} \leq M/\rho < 0.6 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

$(M/\rho) \text{ and } (V_s/V_d) \geq 0.7 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

$3.0 \times 10^{-3} \leq M/\rho \leq 0.7 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

$(M/\rho) \text{ and } (V_s/V_d) \geq 0.8 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

[0020] In addition, the density of a toner says the thing of the weight per unit volume in melting and the condition of having solidified and having considered as the solid material, on these specifications for not a thing but the toner of weight per unit volume of fine particles.

[0021] Next, the case where a magnetic toner is used is explained based on drawing 2. Since the configuration of the equipment except a development counter is the same as that of the image formation equipment of drawing 1,

explanation is omitted. The development counter has the container 17 which held magnetic 1 component developer 14 which does not contain a carrier particle, i.e., an insulating magnetism toner. By the nonmagnetic development sleeves 19, such as aluminum, stainless steel, etc. which rotate in the direction of an arrow head, a toner is carried out from a container and conveyed by the development section 21. In the development section 21, the minimum interval was kept at 50–500 micrometers, and the electrophotography photoconductor drum 1 and the development sleeve 19 as electrostatic latent-image support have countered. And a toner is given and developed by the electrostatic latent image in this development section 21.

[0022] The thickness of the magnetic toner layer conveyed by the development section is regulated by the blade 16. Blades are the magnetic substance, such as iron, and have countered through the magnetic pole N1 and the development sleeve 19 of a magnet 15 by which quiescence arrangement was carried out into the development sleeve 19 in between. Therefore, the line of magnetic force from a magnetic pole N1 focuses to a blade 16, and a magnetic curtain strong between a blade 16 and the development sleeve 19 is formed. On the development sleeve 19, the magnetic toner layer 22 thinner than the gap between a blade 16 and the development sleeve 19 is formed with this magnetic curtain.

[0023] By impressing oscillating bias voltage to a sleeve 19 from a power supply 9, the toner on a sleeve 19 is made to fly towards a drum 1, and adheres to a latent image.

[0024] A toner is charged mainly by friction with a sleeve 19.

[0025] The experimental result by the development counter of the above-mentioned configuration is shown in a table 2. Since the density  $\rho$  of the magnetic toner used for this example is 1.5 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, if the value of  $V_d$ ,  $V_s$ ,  $\rho$ , and  $M$  in a setup of "O" in a table is assigned to the above-mentioned formula like the case of nonmagnetic monocomponent toner, the relation of the above-mentioned formula will be materialized in all setup.

[0026]

[A table 2]

表 2

M (g/cm <sup>3</sup> ) Vs /Vd	0.2 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	0.3 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	0.4 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	0.5 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	0.6 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	0.7 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	0.8 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	0.9 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	1.0 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	1.1 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	1.2 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	1.3 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	1.4 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	1.5 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>
0.8										ウ				
1.0									ウ					
1.2									○					
1.4						ウ	○	○						
1.6					ウ									
1.8			ウ	○	○			○	○	△	×			×
2.0														
2.2														
2.4														
2.6	ウ	○			○				○	×				
2.8														
3.0	ウ	○												

[0027] By the way, in order to fully electrify a toner, it is desirable to use the fluid outstanding toner.

[0028] By using a toner excellent in the fluidity, while being able to attain the formation of a uniform toner coat layer and friction charge grant on a development sleeve, in a development field, toner flight is performed good according to impression of development bias, and-izing can be carried out [ a visible image ] as a toner image faithful to a latent image, without forming the condition that the toner particle condensed to the latent image on a photoconductor drum by the ability of formation of a uniform powder cloud to be performed.

[0029] The fluidity index in drawing 3 contains resin and a coloring matter at least, it adheres in homogeneity to fluid improvement material strongly, so that this numeric value is small, and it is the index of how much fluid improvement material has adhered in homogeneity to the classification article surface which is the volume mean particle diameter of 5-12 micrometers strongly, and its fluidity improves.

[0030] Conventionally, the measuring method of a toner fluidity index took the following methods with the well-known powder circuit tester ( PT[ by Hosokawa Micron CORP. ]-D mold), and measured. Measurement environment is set to 23 degrees C and 60%RH.

[0031] After leaving a toner under measurement environment for 12 hours, weighing capacity of the 5.0g is carried out correctly. The sieve of 100 meshes (150 micrometers of openings), 200 meshes (75 micrometers of openings),



and 400 meshes (38 micrometers of openings) is set to a shaking table in piles from a top.

[0032] The 5.0g toner which carried out weighing capacity correctly is calmly vibrated for 15 seconds with the back of a sieve (on 100 meshes) 2, and the amplitude of 1mm.

[0033] The amount of toners which remained on each sieve calmly is weighed precisely.

[0034] (Amount (g) of toners) which remained on 100 meshes) /  $5 \times 100$  ... a (amount of toners which remained on 200 meshes (g)) /  $5 \times 100 \times 3/5$  .. b (amount of toners which remained on 400 meshes (g)) /  $5 \times 100 \times 1/5$  .. c fluidity-index (%) = a+b+c [0035] In drawing 1, as for a setup of a development counter, and Vs, Vd and M, concentration is obtained by the experiment of drawing 3 1.5 or more, using a nonmagnetic toner, and fogging is also 1% or less.

[0036] Relation like drawing 3 is obtained from the value of the fluidity index of the toner obtained from the above-mentioned formula, and the value of fogging on a transfer paper.

[0037] Since formation of a powder cloud is performed very actively when a toner arrives at [ a fluidity index ] a development field in 2% or less of field in drawing 3, scattering of a toner becomes remarkable in using the nonmagnetic toner which cannot regulate the toner especially by the MAG.

[0038] If a fluidity index becomes high, a motion of a toner worsens at the time of the friction charge grant by the specification part, when the count of contact with a blade or a development sleeve becomes fewer, a toner will stop fully charging and reversal toners will increase in number.

[0039] If a fluidity index exceeds 20% as shown in drawing 3, the value of fogging will exceed 3%. For this reason, in order to obtain the high-definition image with which fogging is not conspicuous, as for the fluidity index of the toner to be used, it is desirable that it is 20% or less.

[0040] Since it is desirable for the value of fogging in a monochrome image to be 1% or less in order to stop the total amount of fogging in the color picture formation equipment on which many especially toner images are put, the fluidity index of a toner becomes 10% or less.

[0041] However, when the fluidity index mentioned above uses 20% or less of toner for the developer shown in drawing 1, Since the fluidity of a toner is good, a toner tends to flow into the crevice between each configuration member in a development counter 12 easily. Since a toner is supplied from the conveyance member 5, without supplying the development sleeve 2, especially the toner that entered the crevice if it was in the developer with which the big crevice was formed between spreading roller 4 edge and the toner bottle 6 wall section will cause toner condensation.

[0042] When the peripheral-speed ratio of a photoconductor drum and a development sleeve is still higher, in order to rotate at high speed, while the stress which joins a toner increases, in order to carry out the temperature rise of the spreading roller 4 and the development sleeve 2, the condensed toner has a possibility of carrying out \*\*\*\*\* solidification gradually, under hot environments (room temperature of 30 degrees C or more).

[0043] As for the glass transition temperature ("Tg" is called hereafter) of this to a toner, it is desirable that it is 60 degrees C or more. Moreover, since each color toner needs to carry out \*\*\*\*\* color mixture uniformly at the time of fixing in order to obtain good color reproduction when forming a color picture for cyanogen, a Magenta, yellow, and the toner image of four colors of black in piles especially and it is necessary to use the low toner of toner softening temperature, as for Tg, it is desirable that it is 67 degrees C or less.

[0044] Measurement of Tg was measured using a differential-thermal-analysis measuring device (DSC measuring device) and DSC-7 (PerkinElmer, Inc. make). A test portion carries out weighing capacity of the 5-20mg 10mg to a precision preferably. This is put in into an aluminum pan, and using the empty aluminum pan as a reference, the next actuation is performed in order to eliminate all hysteresis first. It is made to go up by 10 degrees C / min from a room temperature to 200 degrees C under N2 ambient atmosphere, and maintains for 10 minutes at 200 degrees C. It quenches after that and maintains for 10 minutes at lowering and 10 degrees C to 10 degrees C. Then, it goes up to 200 degrees C by the programming rate of 10 degrees C / min. The endothermic peak of the Maine peak in the range of 40-100-degree C temperature is acquired with this programming rate. Let the intersection of the middle line of the base line of the back before an endothermic peak comes out at this time, and a differential heat curve be the glass transition temperature Tg in this invention (refer to drawing 4).

[0045] When becoming possible to prevent fogging still more certainly by setting [ in the case of monochrome image formation ] up the fluidity index of a toner to 2 - 10% 2 to 20% like the above in color picture formation and forming a color picture using nonmagnetic monocomponent toner, by making Tg of a toner into 67 degrees C from 60 degrees C, there is no possibility that toner welding may occur under hot environments, and it becomes possible to also attain sufficient color reproduction nature.

[0046] When the toner indicated by Japanese Patent Application No. No. 152219 [ four to ] in this example was used, as described above, high-definition images also with the enough color reproduction at the time of fixing without fogging were obtained, and toner welding was not generated under hot environments (30 degrees C).

[0047] The binding resin of a toner with the toner which \*(ed) and was indicated by the above-mentioned application The following component (a), The polyester resin generated from the monomer constituent which contains (b), (c), and (d) at least is contained as a principal component. It is the toner characterized by for the hydroxyl values of this polyester resin being 10-20, for weight average molecular weight being 13000-20000, for number average molecular weight being 5000-8000, and the ratios of weight-average-molecular-weight (Mw) / number average molecular weight (Mn) being 2-3.5.

[0048] The divalent aromatic series system acid component chosen from isophthalic acid, a terephthalic acid, and its derivative (a) 25-35-mol% of the total amount of monomers (b) The trivalent aromatic series system acid component chosen from trimellitic acid and its derivative 2 - four-mol% of the total amount of monomers (c) It is 45

- 60-mol% of the total amount of monomers about 12 - 18-mol% of the total amount of monomers, the formation of (d) propoxy, or/and the etherification diphenol component that ethoxylated in the divalent acid component chosen from a dodecenyl succinic acid, an octyl succinic acid, and its anhydride at least.

[0049] Drawing 5 explains the following example. In addition, what carries out the same configuration operation as the example of drawing 1 attaches the same sign, and omits explanation.

[0050] from the member in which the elastic blade 3 has elasticity, such as polyurethane rubber and phosphor bronze, in drawing 5 — changing — the electrification polarity of a toner — reversed polarity — and the member 24 of the shape of a sheet which has the property in which it is charged strongly is stuck on the toner and the portion which \*\*\*\*.

[0051] Although nylon, cellophane, etc. which show the property of just being charged strongly as a sheet member are used in order that the toner used for this example may show negative electrification nature, the point of pair abrasiveness and environmental stability etc. to nylon is desirable.

[0052] The amount of electrifications of the toner under each environment in the case where the blade of only polyurethane rubber and the blade which stuck the nylon sheet on the surface of polyurethane rubber are used, and the relation of image quality are shown in a table 3.

[0053] As for a setup of a development counter, and Vs, Vd and M, concentration is obtained by the experiment of a table 3 1.5 or more like the example of drawing 1 under the environment of 23 degrees C and 50%RH, using a nonmagnetic toner, and fogging is also 1% or less.

[0054] In performing this comparison examination, in the case of the blade of only polyurethane rubber, compared with the blade which stuck the nylon sheet, the contact pressure to the development sleeve of a blade is highly set up so that both friction may become almost equal under the environment of ordinary temperature normal relative humidity.

[0055]

[A table 3]

表 3

帯電量 ( $\mu\text{C/g}$ ) 画 質	23℃ 50 % R.H.	15℃ 10 % R.H.	30℃ 80 % R.H.
ウレタンゴムのみ	- 15 ○	- 40 濃度不足	- 6 カブリ多し
ナイロンシート 貼り付け	- 18 ○	- 20 ○	- 15 ○

[0056] Only in the case of polyurethane rubber, since the set pressure of a blade is high under low-humidity/temperature environment, a toner carries out [ a blade ] the charge up too much, concentration runs short, and reversal fogging has occurred under a high-humidity/temperature environment, without the ability fully giving a friction charge to a toner so that clearly from a table 3. On the other hand, when the sheet of strong positive electrification nature is used for a blade, without being influenced by environment only from polyurethane rubber, it turns out that the friction charge is certainly given to the toner, and it turns out that fogging is not generated further, either.

[0057] If it is made a setup which satisfies image concentration and fogging under the environment of ordinary temperature normal relative humidity like an example 1 by using the sheet which carries out frictional electrification to a blade at a toner and reversed polarity as explained above, it will become possible to be stabilized under the environment of low-humidity/temperature from under the environment of heat and high humidity, and to attain high definition.

[0058]

[Effect of the Invention] In the above explanation, in order to attain the concentration of enough images, keeping the toner layer on a development sleeve thin, according to this invention, fogging is not generated, so that clearly.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

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[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] Explanatory drawing of one example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] Explanatory drawing of other examples of this invention.

[Drawing 3] Explanatory drawing of the relation between a fluidity index and fogging.

[Drawing 4] Explanatory drawing of Tg.

[Drawing 5] Explanatory drawing of the example of further others of this invention.

[Description of Notations]

1 Photoconductor Drum

2 Development Sleeve.

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[Translation done.]

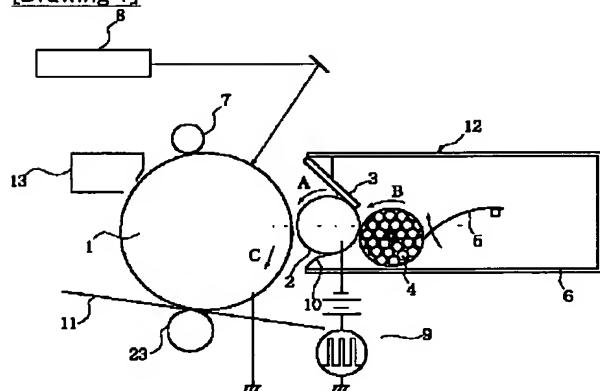
**\* NOTICES \***

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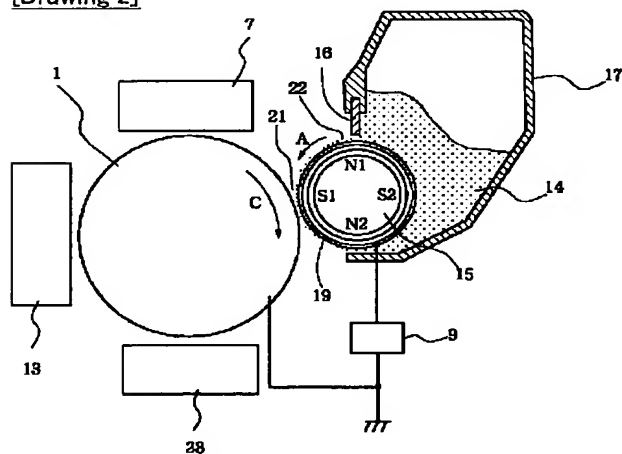
- 1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.  
2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.  
3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

## DRAWINGS

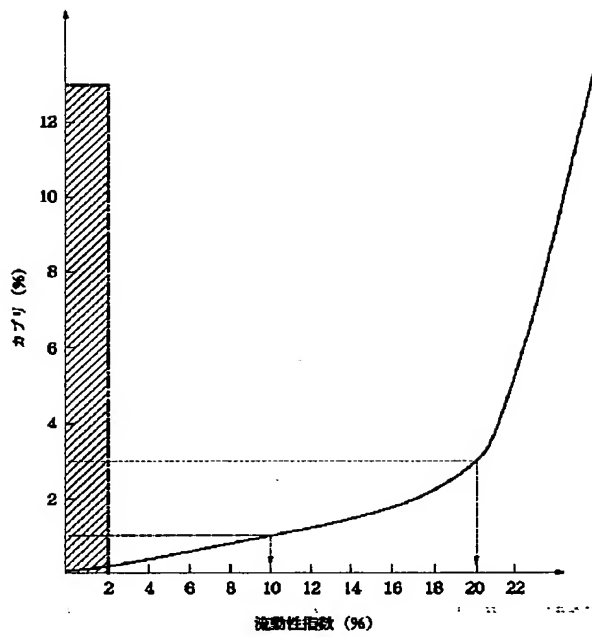
[Drawing 1]



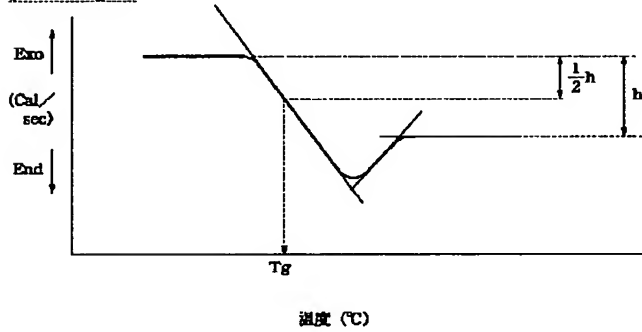
[Drawing 2]



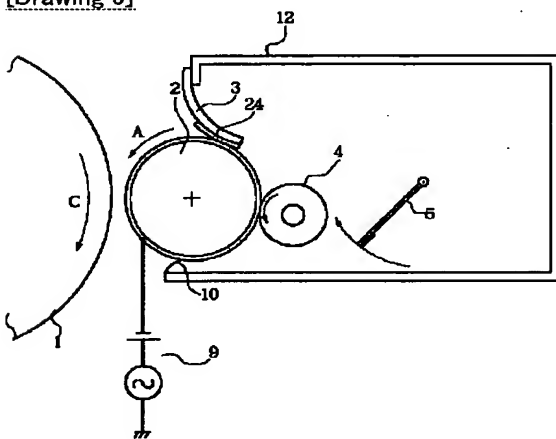
[Drawing 3]



[Drawing 4]

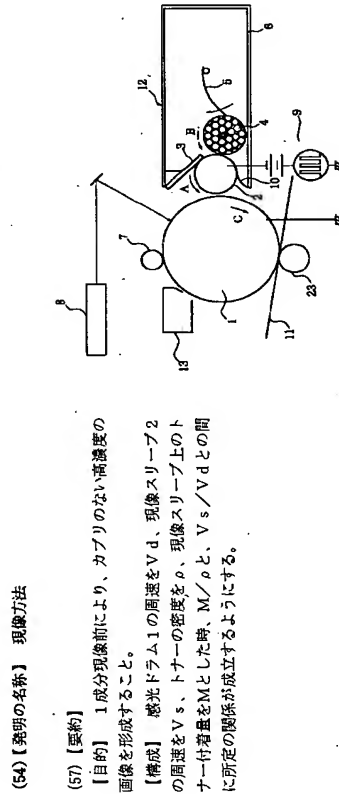


[Drawing 5]



[Translation done.]

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(2) 特開平6-194943

1. 4~1.5以上が望ましく、この画像濃度を得るために現像ローラから静電潜像担持体上に移動するトナーの量を多くしなければならぬ。従って、従来、十分な画像濃度を得るために、現像ローラ上のトナー付着量を磁性トナーの場合約1.3×10<sup>-3</sup>g/cm<sup>2</sup>以上、非磁性トナーの場合約0.8×10<sup>-3</sup>g/cm<sup>2</sup>以上に設定している。

【0004】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 しかしながら、上記のようにトナー層を厚く設定すると現像ローラとトナー層厚規制部近傍にあるトナーはこれらとトナー層の中心付近で正しく十分に帯電されるが、トナー層の中心付近のトナーは極性が正副極性と反対となっていたりするか、あるいは十分に帯電されないという不都合がある。

【0005】 即ち、前記のように、正極に帯電されていないトナーが現像領域に達し、現像バイアスによって形成された電界の力を受けると、感光ドラム上の潜像が形成されている部位に向けて飛翔し、カブリとなってしまう。また、帯電量が十分でないトナーが多く存在する為、感光ドラム上の潜像形成部に十分な量のトナーが到達せず、現像効率が低下してしまうという不都合がある。

【0006】 本発明は上記問題に鑑みてなされたもので、その目的とするところは、十分な画像濃度を保ちつつ、カブリの無い鮮明な画像を達成する、現像装置を提供することにある。

【0007】

【課題を解決するための手段】 上記目的を達成すべく本発明は、静電潜像担持体に間隙を置いて配置された現像スリーブと、この現像スリーブの表面にトナー層を形成するトナー層形成手段とを具備し、前記現像スリーブに形成されるトナー層中のトナーを前記間隙をよぎって静電潜像担持体上に移動せしめて静電潜像を顕像化する現像方法において、前記静電潜像担持体の周速をVd (cm/s)、トナーの密度をρ (g/cm<sup>3</sup>)、前記現像スリーブ上のトナー付着量をM (g/cm<sup>2</sup>)とするとき、下記1.、2.、3.のいずれかの式を満足する現像方法である。

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【0008】

1. 0.2×10<sup>-3</sup>≤M/ρ<0.4×10<sup>-3</sup> (cm)  
(M/ρ)・(Vs/Vd)≥0.5×10<sup>-3</sup> (cm)

2. 0.4×10<sup>-3</sup>≤M/ρ<0.6×10<sup>-3</sup> (cm)  
(M/ρ)・(Vs/Vd)≥0.7×10<sup>-3</sup> (cm)

3. 0.6×10<sup>-3</sup>≤M/ρ≤0.7×10<sup>-3</sup> (cm)  
(M/ρ)・(Vs/Vd)≥0.8×10<sup>-3</sup> (cm)

【0009】

【実施例】 図1は非磁性トナーを用いた現像装置12を備えた画像形成装置であり、印字プロセスとしては一次帯電器7によって矢印C方向に四旋する静電潜像担持体

として、電子写真感光ドラム1の表面が一樣に負電性に帯び、感光ドラム1の表面にレーザ光が照射される。このとき、感光ドラム1の表面に帯びた負電性とレーザ光の相互作用により、感光ドラム1の表面に潜像が形成される。次にこの潜像は現像器1-2にて非磁性トナーで反転現像により可視化される。感光ドラム1上のトナー像は転写紙1上に転写され、転写紙1はクリーナー1-3でクリーニングされる。トナー像が転写された転写紙1は不図示の定着器で定着され永久像を得る。

【0001】現像器12はトナー容器6内にトナー搬送部材5と、矢印A方向に回転する現像ローラとしての導電性の現像スリーブ22、現像にトナーを搬送するための磁石を有するよう、織布ローラ4は矢印B方向に回転して、トナーを現像スリーブ22上に塗布する。この織布を良好に行わせるために、織布ローラ4はスポンジであるが、ローレット加工またはブラッシュ状加工が施されている方が好ましい。

【0011】 散布されたトナーは弾性ブレード3により所定の層厚に規制される。弾性ブレード3はウレタンゴム等の弾性を有する部材本体が、リン骨鎖等の弾性を有する部材にウレタンゴム等のシート状の部材が貼り付けられている。そしてブレード3はスリプ2に弾性的に圧接されている。

【0012】プレード3で規制されたトナー層厚は、潜像を現像する現像部に於いて、ドラム1とスリプ2間の最小間隙(50~500 $\mu$ m)よりも薄い。従って所望潜像と接触像が行われる。即ち、トナーはスリプ2から飛翔してドラム1の潜像に付着する。

【0013】現像効率を向上する為、スリプ2には、電源9から直流電圧に交流電圧を重ねた振動パイアス電圧が印加され、これによって現像部には向きが交互に反転する振動電界が形成される。

【0014】トナールはローラ4によりスリーブ2にニッ  
リ付けられる時、及びブレード3とスリーブ2とのニッ  
プを通過する時、主としてスリーブ2との摩擦で負極性  
に帯電される。

[illegible]

【0016】尚に於いては、カブリは東京電色社製の反  
射鏡度計TC-6DS型を用いて測定し、以下の式より  
算出した値を用いた。

(画像形成前の転写体の反射率) - (画像形成後の転写  
本上非画像部の反射率) (%)

 $[0017]$ 

【表1】

一、

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$\frac{M}{(g/cm^2)}$ $\times 10^{-3}$	0.1 $\times 10^{-3}$	0.2 $\times 10^{-3}$	0.3 $\times 10^{-3}$	0.4 $\times 10^{-3}$	0.5 $\times 10^{-3}$	0.6 $\times 10^{-3}$	0.7 $\times 10^{-3}$	0.8 $\times 10^{-3}$	1.0 $\times 10^{-3}$
$V_S/V_d$									
0.8							7		
1.0						7	7	$\Delta$	
1.2				7	7	7	0		
1.4				0	0	0			
1.6						0			
1.8		7	0	0		0	0	$\Delta$	$\times$
2.0									
2.2									
2.4									
2.6	7	0	0			0	$\Delta$	$\times$	
2.8									
3.0		0							

【0018】本実施例に用いた非磁性トナーの密度 $\rho$ は、 $1.0\text{ g/cm}^3$ であるため、表中の「O」の設定における $V_d$ 、 $V_s$ 、 $\rho$ 、 $M$ の値を以下の式に代入すると、全ての設定において以下の式の関係が成立する。

[0019]

1.  $0.2 \times 10^{-3} \leq M_p < 0.4 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)  
 $(M_p/\rho) \cdot (V_s/V_d) \geq 0.5 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)
2.  $0.4 \times 10^{-3} \leq M_p < 0.6 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)  
 $(M_p/\rho) \cdot (V_s/V_d) \geq 0.7 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)
3.  $0.6 \times 10^{-3} \leq M_p \leq 0.7 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)  
 $(M_p/\rho) \cdot (V_s/V_d) \geq 0.8 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

【0020】尚、本明細書でトナーの密度というのは、

粉体の単位体積当りの重量の事ではなく、トナーを溶融、固化して固型物とした状態での単位体積当りの重量の事を言う。

【0021】次に磁性トナーを用いた場合について図2をもとに説明する。現像器を除く装置の構成は図1の画

現像部は、磁気形成装置と同様であるため説明を省略す。現像器には電子キャリア粒子を含まない磁性1成分現像剤、即ち絶縁性磁性トナー1・4を収容した容器17を有している。トナー1は矢印方向に回転するアルミニウム、ステンレス鋼等の非磁性現像器21に供給するドラム19によって容器から持ち出され、現像部21に搬送される。現像部21に於いては静電潜像担持体としての電子写真感光ドラム1と現像スリ

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ープ19は最小間隔が50〜500 $\mu$ mに保たれ対向している。そして、この現像部21に於いて静電潜像にトナーが付与され現像される。

【0022】現像部に搬送される磁性トナー層の厚みはブレード16によって規制される。ブレードは軟質の磁性体であり、現像スリーブ19内に静止配置された磁石15の磁極N1と現像スリーブ19を間て介して対向している。従って、ブレード16に対して磁極N1からの磁力線が集中し、ブレード16と現像スリーブ19の間に強い磁気カーテンが形成される。この磁気カーテンにより現像スリーブ19上にはブレード16と現像スリーブ19の間隙より薄い磁性トナー層22が形成される。

【0026】  
[表2]

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【0023】スリーブ19上のトナーは、スリーブ19に電源9から振動バイアス電圧を印加することによりドラム1に向けて飛翔せしめられ、潜像に付着する。

【0024】トナーは主としてスリーブ19との摩擦により帯電する。

【0025】上記構成の現像器による実験結果を表2に示す。本実施例に用いた磁性トナーの密度 $\rho$ は1.5g/cm<sup>3</sup>であるため、非磁性成分トナーの場合と同様に表中の「O」の設定におけるVd、Vs、 $\rho$ 、Mの値を上記の式に代入すると、全ての設定において上記の式の関係が成立する。

【0026】  
[表2]

表 2

M (g/cm <sup>3</sup> ) Vs /Vd	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
	$10^{-3}$	$10^{-3}$	$10^{-3}$	$10^{-3}$	$10^{-3}$	$10^{-3}$	$10^{-3}$	$10^{-3}$	$10^{-3}$	$10^{-3}$	$10^{-3}$	$10^{-3}$	$10^{-3}$	$10^{-3}$
0.8	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1.0														
1.2														
1.4														
1.6														
1.8														
2.0														
2.2														
2.4														
2.6														
2.8														
3.0														

【0027】ところで、トナーを十分に帯電させるためには、流動性の優れたトナーを用いる事が好ましい。

【0028】流動性が優れているトナーを用いる事で、現像スリーブ上の均一なトナーコート層の形成と電荷付与が達成できると共に、現像領域において現像バリアスの印加に従いトナー飛翔が良好に行われ、均一なパウダークラフトの形成ができる事で、トナー粒子が感光ドラム上の潜像に対して凝集した状態を形成せずに潜像に忠実なトナー像として可視像化できる。

【0029】図3に於ける流動性指数とは、少なくとも樹脂及び着色材を含有し、体積平均粒径5〜12 $\mu$ mである分級品表面に流動性向上材がどの程度均一に強く付

着しているかの指標であり、この数値が小さいほど流動性は向上材が均一に強く付着され、流動性は向上するものである。

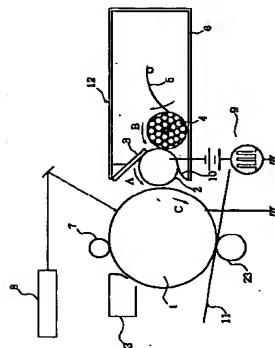
【0030】トナー流動性指数の測定方法は、従来公開のパウダーテスター (ホソカワミクロン社製 PTD型) により以下の方法を取って測定した。測定環境を23℃、60%RHとする。

【0031】トナーを測定環境下に12時間放置した後、5.0gを正確に秤量する。振動台に、上から100メッシュ (目開き150 $\mu$ m)、200メッシュ (目開き75 $\mu$ m)、400メッシュ (目開き38 $\mu$ m) のふるいを重ねてセットする。

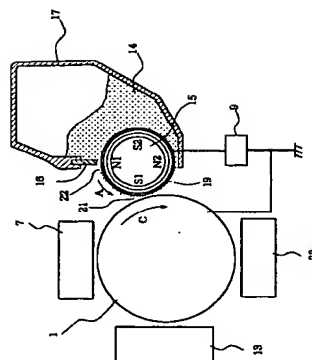




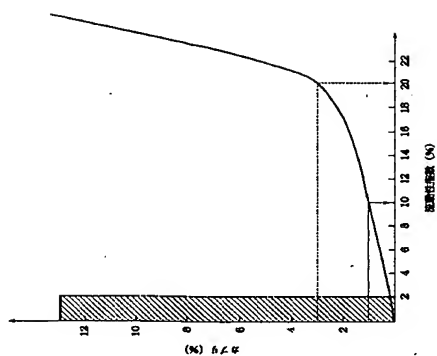
【図1】



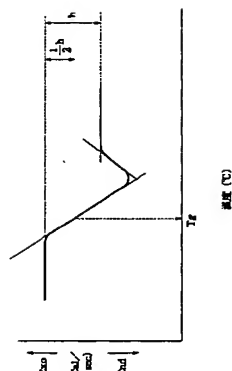
【図2】



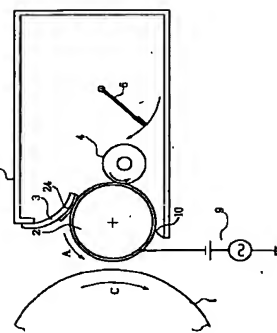
【図3】



【図4】



【図5】



フロントページの続き

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